

G. W. Weaver & Son

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January's Clearance Sale

FURS

A New Years sale of guaranteed "Narobia" and Natural Furs, Under Price

An opportunity for women of Fashion to be fashionably "furred" at a minimum out-lay. The neck pieces are in various modish shapes, satin lined. The muffs are large pillow shapes, warm, non shedding stoutly sewed and lined in high quality silks and satins. We quote only a few of the many prices.

"NAROBIA" BLACK SHAWLS and SCARFS. Were \$7.00, \$9.00, \$10.00. Now

\$5.95, 7.25, 7.95

LARGE PILLOW MUFFS to match. Were \$7.00, \$10.00, \$14.50. Now

\$5.40, 7.90, 12.00

BLK. and BROWN DYED OPOSSUM SHAWLS and SCARFS. Were \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00. Now

\$5.00, 6.50, 8.90, 9.50

WATER MINK SHAWLS and SCARFS. Were \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00. Now

\$5.75, 7.95, 9.75

MUFFS to match. Same Reductions.

ISABELLA and BLK. DYED FOX. Were \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00. Now

\$7.50, 11.00, 15.75

HANDSOME PILLOW MUFFS to match at

\$7.50 to 16.00

HUDSON SEAL MUFF. Was \$22.50. Now

\$18.75

BLACK LYNX MUFF. Was \$35.00. Now

\$28.50

WILD CAT SETS. Now

\$9.00, 14.00

NAT. OPOSSUM and RACCOON SETS. Now

\$10.00, 14.50 to 18.50

Worth at least a fourth and a third more.

BLACK CONEY MUFFS—Large Pillow Shapes. Were \$4.00, \$2.50, \$1.59. Now

\$3.35, 2.20, 1.25

Clean up in Ready-to-Wear Dep't

1 lot LINGERIE and TAILORED WAISTS. Were \$1.00 to \$3.00. Now **50 cents**

1 lot NET and SILK WAISTS. Were \$2.50 to \$5.00. Now **\$1.00**

These Waists are all in sizes 34, 40 and 42.

1 lot SATIN MESSALINE WAISTS. in colors. Were \$3.50 to \$5.00. Now **\$1.50 to 2.50**

1 lot FLEECE DRESSING SACQUES. Were \$1.00. Now **35 & 50 cts.**

ALL LADIES TAILORED SUITS. Were \$12.00 to \$30.00. Now **1-2 price**

1 lot CHILDREN'S and MISSES' COATS. 1913-14. Were \$7.50 to \$8.00. Now **\$1.50 to 3.50**

1 lot LADIES' COATS. Winter 1913-14. Were \$10.00 to \$25.00. Now **\$5.00**

Many others still lower priced.

Balance of stock of late style LADIES' COATS. Were \$7.50 to \$25.00. Now **\$5 to 14.90**

Balance of stock of late style MISSES' COATS. Were \$4.50 to \$12.00. Now **\$2.25 to 5.90**



Sale Values Greater

Than Ever Before

These Clearance Values Demand Immediate Attention, as a complete clearance of All Winter Merchandise is necessary, to which we have added Great Stocks of New Cotton goods, now temporarily very cheap and on which we are sacrificing a part of the usual profit to make the Sale attractive to all the people.

It is hardly possible in the scope of this advertisement to give particulars all through. We mention a few items however as an earnest of what you can expect.

The Cotton Goods market is now at its very lowest prices for a period of years. Recent heavy purchases by us, and price adjustments of stock on hand make this a very important buying time, as we believe as soon as business opens for Spring there will be price reactions all along the line.

Long Cloths and Cambrics	Bleached Muslins	Sheets and Pillow Casings	Persian Lawns
Were 12 1-2 and 15c.; Now 11 and 12 1-2 c. 10 and 12 1-2 c.; Now 9 and 10c. 15 and 18c.; Now 12 1-2 and 15c.	Yard wide Bleached Muslins, well known brands are: Now 10c., or 9c. by the 10 yds. Were 12 1-2 c. Were 10c., now 8 1-2 by 10 yd. Now 7 1-2c., were 9c. Now 6 1-4c. per yd.; were 8c.	Sheetings and Pillow Casings, well known brands: 42 in. P. Casing was 16c.; now 18c. 45 in. P. Casing. was 18c.; now 15c. 54 in. P. Casing. was 22c.; now 19c. 8-4 Sheeting. was 27c.; now 24c. 9-4 Sheeting. was 29c.; now 25c. 10-4 Sheeting. was 32c. now 28c. Other makes at equal reductions. Special Low Prices on Sheets and Pillow Cases.	Were 12 1-2c.; now 10c. 15c.; now 12 1-2c. 18 to 20c.; now 15c. 150 Pieces Clean up of Embroideries. Every piece of Edging and Inserting in Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook that was dust soiled has been marked to close. Many at 1-2 price and even less. LOTS OF REMNANTS. Heavy Shirtings 20 Pcs. Heavy Shirtings; the 10c. kind. now 8c. 10 Pcs. Heavy Cotton Plaids, now 5c. 23 inch Bleached Domet or Daisy Cloth. now 8c. Have made a purchase of short pieces of MADRAS SHIRTINGS, DOTTED SWISSES, DRESS GINGHAMS, PRINTED CREPES &c at about 1-3 less than price.
English Nainsooks	Unbleached Muslins	India Linons	Table Damasks
15c.; Value 12 1-2c. 20c.; Value 15c. 25c.; Value 20c. Now is the time to buy for Spring sewing.	Yard wide and 40 in. wide Unbleached Muslins Now 8 1-2c.; were 10c. Now 7c.; were 8c. Now 5c.; were 6 1-4c.	India Linons; lower priced as follows: Were 12 1-2c.; now 10c. 15c.; now 12 1-2c. 20c.; now 15c. 25c.; now 20c.	We were fortunate in securing about 15 pieces both Imported and made in U. S. A. Mercerized Table Damasks under former price, which we will sell at the following reductions. Were 60 cts. 2 yds. wide Now 50 cts. Were 50 cts. 66 in. wide Now 40 cts. Were 30 cts. 64 in. wide Now 25 cts. Lengths of Linen Damasks at a saving from off the piece price Fine Bleached Damask, 72 inches wide. \$1.00 and \$1.25 values at 85c & \$1.00 One lot of Heavy and Large Unbleached Bath Towels, Were 25 cents. Now 19 cts. Many other small lots of Towels, Napkins, &c. Under Priced
50 Pieces	Batt Cotton	REMNANTS & ODDS & ENDS	Wool Blankets
Best yard wide Percales, 10c. Yard wide Percales, 10c. kind. Sc. Both light and dark colors. 25 Pcs. Indigo and Black and Grey Calicoes, 5c. Special Prices on all Heavy and Sheer White goods to Clean Up	200 lbs. Batt Cotton: The 10c. kind at 8c. The 12 1-2c. kind at 10c.	of Laces and Dress Trimmings of every character at HALF PRICE & LESS.	Special purchases since Jan. 1st give us Wool Blankets under price. 70x80 size. 4 3-4 lbs., now \$2.25 72x80 size. 5 lbs., now \$3.50. 72x80 size. 5 lbs., now \$4.50. Worth from 75c to \$1.00 more. Many other price changes in Blankets. Agawam Fancy Flannels at 35c. These goods are worth 60c. to-day, are specially good wearing and do not shrink from washing.
Silks and Velvets	Wool Dress Goods		
Yard wide Silk Poplins, colors and blacks: Were \$1.00; now 75c. \$1.50; now \$1.00. Yard wide Cashmere de Sile: colors only: Were \$1.50; now 90c. Yard wide Blk. Messaline \$1.50 at \$1.15. \$1.25 at \$1.00. 24 inch Costume Velvet: colors and blacks. Were \$1.50; now \$1.15. Remnants and Shorts of Fancy and Plain Silks, some at half the former price.	Fancy Suitings: Were \$1.25; now 75 and 50c. Eponges: Were \$2.; now \$1.50. Many other price reductions of goods of a similar character to half and less. Heavy Agawam Zyrbaline Coat-ings: Were \$2.; now \$1.50.		

G. W. WEAVER & SON

THE LEADERS

DRY GOODS DEPT STORE

GETTYSBURG, PA.

SCARLET PLAGUE

JACK LONDON

(Continued from last week)

CHAPTER II.

The Beginning of the End.

The tale began.

"There were very many people in the world in those days. San Francisco alone held four millions."

"What is millions?" Edwin interrupted.

Granser looked at him kindly.

"I know you cannot count beyond ten, so I will tell you. Hold up your two hands. On both of them you have altogether ten fingers and thumbs. Very well. I now take this grain of sand—"

"Hoo-hoo," he said, "hold it, Hoo-hoo."

He dropped the grain of sand into the lad's palm and went on: "Now that grain of sand stands for the ten fingers of Edwin. I add another grain. That's ten more fingers. And I add another, another, and another, until I have added as many grains as Edwin has fingers and thumbs. That makes what I call one hundred. Remember that word—one hundred. Now I put this pebble in Hare-Lip's hand. It stands for ten grains of sand, of ten tens of fingers, or one hundred fingers. I put this pebble in Hare-Lip's hand. It stands for ten grains. Take a mussel shell, and it stands for ten pebbles, or one hundred grains of sand, or one thousand fingers."

And so on, laboriously, and with much reiteration, he strove to build up in their minds a crude conception of numbers. As the quantities increased, he had the boys holding different magnitudes in each of their hands. For still higher sums, he laid the symbols on the log of driftwood; and for symbols he was hard put, being compelled to use the teeth from the skull for millions, and the crab shells for billions. It was here that he stopped, for the boys were showing signs of becoming tired.

"There were four million people in San Francisco—four teeth."

The boys' eyes ranged along from the teeth and from hand to hand, down through the pebbles and sand grains to Edwin's fingers. And back again they ranged along the ascending series in the effort to grasp such inconceivable numbers.

"That was a lot of folks, Granser," Edwin at last hazarded.

"Like sand on the beach here. Like sand on the beach, each grain of sand a man, or woman, or child. Yes, my boy, all those people lived right here in San Francisco. And at one time or another all those people came out on this very beach—more people than there are grains of sand. More—more—more. And San Francisco was a noble city. And across the bay—where we camped last year, even more people lived, clear from Point Richmond, on the level ground and on the hills, all the way around to San Leandro—one great city of seven million people. Seven teeth—there, that's it, seven millions."

Again the boys' eyes ranged up and down from Edwin's fingers to the teeth on the log.

"The world was full of people. The census of 1910 gave eight billion for the whole world—eight crab shells, yes, eight billions. It was not like to day. Mankind knew a great deal more about getting food. And the more food there was, the more people there were. In the year 1800, there were of sand. Hoo-hoo—one hundred and seventy millions in Europe alone. One hundred years later—a grain of sand. Hoo-hoo—one hundred years later, in 1900, there were five hundred millions in Europe—five grains of sand. Hoo-hoo, and this one tooth. This shows how easy was the getting of food, and how men increased. And in the year 2000, there were fifteen hundred millions in Europe. And it was the same all over the rest of the world. Eight crab shells there, yes, eight billion people were alive on the earth when the Scarlet Death began."

"I was a young man when the Plague came—twenty-seven years old; and I lived on the other side of San Francisco Bay, in Berkeley. You remember those stone houses, Edwin, when we came down the hills from Contra Costa? That was where I lived, in those stone houses. I was a professor of English literature."

Each of this was over the heads of the boys, but they strove to comprehend dimly the tale of the past.

"What were those stone houses for?" Hare-Lip asked.

"You remember when your dad taught you to swim? The boy asked. 'Well, in the University of California—that is the name we had for the houses—we taught young men and women how to think, just as I have taught you now, by sand and pebbles and shells. To know how many people lived in those days. There was very much to teach. The young men and women we taught were called students. We had large rooms in which we taught. I talked to them, forty or fifty at a time, just as I am talking to you now. I told them about the books other men had written be-

fore their time, and even, sometimes, in their time."

"Was that all you did?—just talk, talk, talk?" Hoo-hoo demanded. "Who hunted your meat for you, and milked the goats, and caught the fish?"

"A sensible question, Hoo-hoo, a sensible question. As I have told you, in those days food-getting was very easy. We were very wise. A few men got the food for many men. The other men did other things. As you say, I talked. I talked all the time, and for this food was given me—much food, fine food, beautiful food, food that I have not tasted in sixty years, and shall never taste again. I sometimes think the most wonderful achievement of our tremendous civilization was food—its inconceivable abundance, its infinite variety, its marvelous delicacy. Oh, my grandsons, life was life in those days, when we had such wonderful things to eat."

This was beyond the boys, and they let it slip by, words and thoughts, as a mere senile wandering in the narrative.

"Our food-getters were called free-men. This was a joke. We of the ruling class owned all the land, all the machines, everything. These food-getters were our slaves. We took almost all the food they got, and left them a little so that they might eat, and work, and get us more food."

"I'd have gone into the forest and got food for myself," Hare-Lip announced; "and if any man tried to take it away from me I'd have killed him."

The old man laughed.

"Did I not tell you that we of the ruling class owned all the land, all the forest, everything? Any food-getter who would not get food for us, him we punished or compelled to starve to death. And very few did that. They preferred to get food for us, and make clothes for us, and prepare and administer to us a thousand—"

a mussel shell, Hoo-hoo—a thousand satisfactions and delights. And I was Professor Smith in those days—"

Prof. James Howard Smith. And my lecture courses were very popular—that is, very many of the young men and women liked to hear me talk about the books other men had written."

"And I was very happy, and I had beautiful things to eat, and my hands were soft, because I did not work with them, and my body was clean all over"

small. It is so small that you cannot see it."

Hoo-hoo began to laugh.

"You're a queer one, Granser, talking about things you can't see. If you can't see 'em, how do you know they are? That's what I want to know. How do you know anything you can't see?"

"A good question, a very good question, Hoo-hoo. But we did see—some of them. We had what we called microscopes and ultramicroscopes, and we put them to our eyes and looked through them, so that we saw things larger than they really were, and many things we could not see without the microscopes at all. Our best ultra-

microscopes could make a germ look forty thousand times larger. A mussel shell is a thousand times larger. A mussel shell is a thousand fingers like Edwin's. Take forty mussel shells, and by as many times larger was the germ when we looked at it through a microscope. And after that, we had other ways, by using what we called moving pictures, of making the forty-thousand-times germ many, many thousand times larger still. And thus we saw all these things which our eyes of themselves could not see. Take a grain of sand. Break it into ten pieces. Break one of those pieces into ten, and one of those into ten, and one of those into ten, and do it all day, and maybe, by sunset, you will have a piece as small as one of the germs."

The boys were openly incredulous. Hare-Lip sniffed and sneered and Hoo-hoo snickered, until Edwin nudged them to be silent.

"The woodtick sucks the blood of the dog, but the germ, being so very small, goes right into the blood of the body, and there it has many children. In those days there would be as many as a billion—a crab shell, please—as many as that crab shell in one man's body. We called germs micro-organisms. When a few million, or a billion, of them were in a man, in all the blood of a man, he was sick. These germs were a disease. There were many different kinds of them—more different kinds than there are grains of sand on this beach. We knew only a few of the kinds. The micro-organic world was an invisible world, a world we could not see, and we knew very little about it. Yet, we did know something. There was the bacillus anthracis; there was the micrococcus; there was the bacterium termo, and the bacterium lactis—that's what turns the goat milk sour even to this day, Hare-Lip; and there were schizomycetes without end. And there were many others."

"But the Scarlet Death, Granser," Edwin at last suggested.

"Yes, yes, Edwin; I had forgotten. Sometimes the memory of the past is very strong upon me, and I forget that I am a dirty old man, clad in goat-skin, wandering with my savage grandsons who are goatherds in the primeval wilderness. The fleeting systems lapse like foam, and so lapsed our glorious, colossal civilization. I am Granser, a tired old man. I belong to the tribe of Santa Rosans. I married into that tribe. My sons and daughters married into the Chauffeurs, the Sacramentos, and the Palo-Altos. You, Hare-Lip, are of the Chauffeurs. You, Edwin, are of the Sacramentos. And you, Hoo-hoo, are of the Palo-Altos. Your tribe takes its name from a town that was near the seat of another great institution of learning. It was called Stanford university. Yes, I remember now. It is perfectly clear. I was telling you of the Scarlet Death. Where was I in my story?"

"You was telling about germs, the things you can't see, but which make men sick," Edwin prompted.

"Yes, that's where I was. A man did not notice at first when only a few of these germs got into his body. But each germ broke in half and became two germs, and they kept doing this very rapidly so that in a short time there were many millions of them in the body. Then the man was sick. He had a disease, and the disease was named after the kind of a germ that was in him. It might be measles, it might be influenza, it might be yellow fever; it might be any of thousands and thousands of kinds of disease."

"Now, this is the strange thing about these germs. There were always new ones coming to live in men's bodies. Long and long ago, when there were only a few men in the world, there were few diseases. But as men increased and lived closely together in great cities and civilizations, new diseases arose. New kinds of germs entered their bodies. Thus were countless millions and billions of human beings killed. And the more thickly men packed together, the more terrible were the new diseases that came to be. Long before my time, in the middle ages, there was the Black Plague—that great pest of Europe. It killed more than thirty million men. There was typhoid, that entered men when they were drunk and tired. A hundred years before my time there was the cholera plague. And in Africa was the sleeping sickness. The bacteriologists fought all these sicknesses and destroyed them, just as you here fight the wolves away from your goats, or squish the mosquitoes that light on you. The bacteriologists—"

"But, Granser, what is a what-you-call-it?" Edwin interrupted.

"You, Edwin, are a goatherd. Your task is to watch the goats. You know a great deal about goats. A bacteriologist watches germs. That's his task, and he knows a great deal about them. So as I was saying, the bacteriologists fought with the germs and destroyed them—sometimes."

(Continued on page 3).



"That's What I Want to Know. How Do You Know Anything You Can't See?"

and dressed in the softest garments—"He surveyed his native goatskin, with disgust. 'We did not wear such things in those days. Even the slaves had better garments. And we were not clean. We washed our faces and hands often every day. You boys never wash unless you fall into the water or go in swimming.'

"Neither do you, Granser," Hoo-hoo retorted.

"I know, I know. I am a dirty old man. But times have changed. Nobody washes these days, and there are no conveniences. It is sixty years since I have seen a piece of soap. You do not know what soap is, and I shall not tell you, for I am telling the story of the Scarlet Death. You know what sickness is. We called it a disease. Very many of the diseases came from what we called germs. Remember that word—germs. A germ is a very small thing. It is like a woodtick, such as you find on the dogs in the spring of the year when they run in the forest. Only the germ is very

small. It is so small that you cannot see it."

Hoo-hoo began to laugh.

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(Continued on page 3).

List of Jurors

List of Grand Jurors drawn December 19, 1914, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams the fourth Monday of January A. D. 1915.

GRAND JURORS.

Baker, Noah, farmer, Hamilton Twp.

Bender, J. C., farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.

Black, Charles W., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.

Bushy, Elmer L., blacksmith, Lattimore Twp.

Deutrich, Curtis, farmer, Reading Twp.

Diehl, Levi J., carpenter, Gettysburg 1st Ward.

Eichelberger, W. E., painter, Tyrone Twp.

Eppley, J. J., farmer, Mt. Joy Twp.

Horner, J. B., miller, Highland Twp.

Hoffman, Elias, farmer, Menallen Twp.

Huber, Prof. Chas., professor, Gettysburg 1st Ward.

Kindig, John, farmer, Union Twp.

Low, J. Harry, J. P., Fairfield Bor.

Lower, Calvin T., agent, Franklin Twp.

Mumper, Jacob L., farmer, Gettysburg 1st Ward.

Myers, Harry, farmer, Germany Twp.

Miller, Benjamin, farmer, Huntington Twp.

Phillips, H. A., farmer, Union Twp.

Piank, Emory, plumber, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.

Robert, Charles, farmer, Franklin Twp.

Sanders, H. C., clerk, Biglerville Bor.

Sheeler, D. M., farmer, Franklin Twp.

Stoner, Charles, farmer, Conowago Twp.

Smith, Walter H., farmer, Liberty Twp.

PETIT JURORS.

List of Petit Jurors drawn December 19, 1914, for the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg in and for the County of Adams the fourth Monday of January A. D. 1915.

Asper, D. C., Tile Company, Menallen Twp.

Baughman, Edward, farmer, Germany Twp.

Benchoff, Charles, farmer, Freedom Twp.

Breem, Jeff., farmer, Menallen Twp.

Bixler, Claude, agent, Littlestown Bor.

Chroaister, Edward, farmer, Hamilton Twp.

Hartzell, Benjamin F., blacksmith, Franklin Twp.

Hayberger, William H., farmer, Menallen Twp.

Heckenliver, Hanson, laborer, Arendtsville Bor.

Hornberger, John, cigarmaker, Littlestown Bor.

Homan, Theodore, shoemaker, Gettysburg, 2d Ward.

Hollinger, Rev. Albert, produce, Cumberland Twp.

Hoffens, Michael, pump maker, Hamilton Twp.

Kennedy, Thomas, farmer, Menallen Twp.

Krug, Daniel, farmer, Oxford Twp.

Lochbaum, Albert M., farmer, Franklin Twp.

Mackley, Dr. U. L., veterinarian, Littlestown Bor.

Miller, Andrew, farmer, Huntington Twp.

Mickley, D. A., gent, Franklin Twp.

Moore, Henry J., bricklayer, Hamilton Twp.

McCullough, James, farmer, Cumberland Twp.

Nickey, Byron L., farmer, Reading Twp.

Nixon, H. B., Prof., Gettysburg, 2nd Ward.

Noel, Calvin, farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.

Overbaugh, Jerome, cigarmaker, McSherrytown 1st Ward.

Peters, Henry, constable, Fairfield Bor.

Pittenburi, Harry J., shoe cutter, New Oxford Bor.

Renner, David, farmer, Germany Twp.

Shull, Robert H., farmer, Franklin Twp.

Slonaker, Franklin, janitor, Gettysburg 1st Ward.

Smith, A. J., dinner, Gettysburg, 1st Ward.

Smith, Harry J., farmer, Conowago Twp.

Stahley, Edward B., farmer, Straban Twp.

Stover, E. Cecil, teacher, Arendtsville Bor.

Twisden, F. E., farmer, Cumberland Twp.

Wills, John, gent, Gettysburg, 3rd Ward.

Wagaman, Harry D., farmer, Liberty Twp.

Long, Adam, farmer, Mt. Pleasant Twp.

WANTED.—CLEAN RAGS. Inquire at Compiler Office.

A NEW CREATION

WEBSTER'S NEW

INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARY

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

The Only New unabridged dictionary in many years.

Contains the *pick* and *essence* of an authoritative library.

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THE WEEKLY DEATH RECORD

W. H. FROCK, TWENTY YEARS
TAX COLLECTOR IN TOWNTwo Well Known Women of
Abbotstown, Mrs. Hoover
and Mrs. Metzger.

WM. HENRY FROCK, well known to every citizen, having met every adult of the community at least once a year for a period of twenty years as tax collector, died at his home on Chambersburg street on Wednesday afternoon from pneumonia, aged 72 years, 11 months and 9 days. On Christmas day Mr. Frock was forced to go to work on account of a cold contracted prior in month and pneumonia developed and his condition has been critical since. He was born in Taneytown, a son of Valentine and Maria Frock. The family moved to this town in 1857, living in Highland township. In 1878 Mr. Frock moved to Gettysburg and engaged in the booting business and later was elected and re-elected tax collector and served a period of twenty years, resigning several years ago on account of his health. He enjoyed the esteem of his people and had an abundance of good nature and kindness. He was a member of the Civil War, serving in the 5th Pa. Regt., and was a member of the National Guard, No. 2, G. R. The funeral will be held this day morning, Dr. T. J. Barkley, officiating at the service and the U. A. R. service will be used at the interment in the Evergreen Cemetery. In 1874, Mr. Frock married Mary Satterthwaite of Gettysburg, who had no children. Mrs. Frock survives together with the following brothers and sisters of her husband: Mrs. E. Frock, Theodore Frock and Lucinda Frock, North Stratton, Pa., and Mrs. Louisa Miller, York.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOOPER, wife of Abbotstown, died at her home on Chambersburg street, Jan. 9, after a prolonged sickness, at about 65 years. She was a daughter of the late Adam Brillhart of Porters. Besides her husband she survived by the following sons and daughters: Clayton of Philadelphia, Marcus of near East Berlin, Roy at Mrs. Jasper Lehman of near Berlin, Mrs. Charles Brendle of Chambersburg, and Mrs. Ray Spangler of New Oxford. The following brothers and sisters also survive: John and Edward Brillhart, both of Porters, Mrs. Jacob Shearer of Spring Grove, Mrs. Jacob Shearer of Menges, Mr. Mrs. Henry Hoover of York, Mrs. Reuben Harbold and Mrs. Chas. Harbold of near Stoverstown, Mrs. Jacob Strawsbaugh of Hanover, and Mrs. J. A. Becker of Porters. The funeral was held on Tuesday by Rev. H. Miller at the Reformed Church, Abbotstown, and interment in the cemetery at that place.

MRS. EMMA METZGER, widow of the Abbotstown, died at her home in Abbotstown on Sunday night, Jan. 10, at 65 years and 8 months. Mrs. Metzger was a daughter of the late Mrs. Kobler, and was a life-long resident of this county. Her husband died about fifteen years ago. She is survived by three children, Charles, of Long Island, Mrs. R. S. Satterthwaite of Philadelphia, and Geo. Metzger at home. Three brothers and two sisters also survive. Dr. George Miller and Lewis Kobler of Philadelphia, Percival Kobler and Mrs. Chas. Ketterer of New York City, and S. T. C. Miller of Abbotstown. The funeral was on Wednesday, services in the Lutheran Church by Rev. F. C. Ornat and Rev. A. C. Forchert, interment in the Lutheran Cemetery.

WM. RILEY of Hinton, W. Va., died at his winter home in Bradentown, Md., last Saturday night, aged 68 years. Death was sudden of paralysis. He was at station awaiting arrival of his daughter and son, who were to spend the winter with him. Besides his widow, who was Mrs. Sarah Martin, daughter of the Mr. and Mrs. Noah Martin of Porters, he is survived by the following children: Irvin Riley of Charles, W. Va., Earl Riley, Mrs. Homer Riley, and Miss Carrie Riley of Hinton, W. Va. He was one of the first settlers on the old Hanover Branch Road. He left Hanover about 20 years ago, going to Hinton, where he was employed as an engineer for a number of years. The deceased was a brother of the late Henry Riley and the Mrs. John R. Shultz, both of Porters.

WM. F. FLEMING died at his home on South Washington street on Friday from pneumonia, aged 37 years. His maiden name was Miss Margaret Robins and she leaves behind Mrs. Louise Fishman. His father, her husband and four children, Charles, Leslie, Charles and Susan, all died two days ago. She also leaves two sons, Mrs. Steven and Mrs. Cleveland. With the loss of her two sons, she is left with two sons, John and David A. Fleming, both of Gettysburg. Mr. Fleming was a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Porters, and the funeral was held at the St. Paul's church on Friday afternoon, the Rev. Byron Albright officiating.

WM. R. SAYS died in Porters, on Thursday afternoon at 45 years and 4 months. He was the father of the following children: Mrs. Mary Sear, Mrs. William Daubert, Mrs. Anna, Mrs. Victor Sear, Mrs. John Sear, Mrs. Luther Lechman, John Sear of Porters, also the following brothers and sisters: Edward Sear of Cashown, Harry Snyder of Cashown, Mrs. Katherine Tarn, Mrs. Laura Taylor of Hanover, and the funeral on Saturday, services at the Porters Methodist Episcopal Church, Porters, in the presence of Rev. Byron Albright officiating.

Our Dan, the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Darr,

near Bermudian, died on Monday from spinal disease after a brief illness. Surviving are the parents and several brothers and sisters. Funeral on Thursday, services and interment at the Chestnut Grove Church by Rev. Mr. Glatfelter of York Springs.

MISS ELLA HOFFMAN died at the County Home Monday, aged 40 years. She leaves two sisters and two brothers. Mrs. Samuel Currens of Taneytown, Mrs. Harry Dris of Hallam, Jacob Hoffman of Fostoria, O., Jesse Hoffman of Greenmount. Funeral on Thursday, interment in Fairfield Cemetery.

REV. LUTHER P. LUDEN died at Wilkison, North Dakota. He was a well-known Lutheran minister, being synod secretary of the General Synod Board of Home Missions, of which Dr. J. A. Clutz of this place is president.

MRS. ELLEN C. HEIGES, widow of Hiram P. Heiges of Cashown was found dead at home of her son, C. A. Heiges, on Buford avenue, Thursday morning. She was in her 66th year. She was on a visit to her son's family and on Wednesday afternoon made a shopping trip in town with her daughter-in-law and bought a piano for a grand-daughter she was much attached to. She seemed in the best of health. She complained of not feeling well during the night but arose early, but before breakfast a stroke of paralysis caused death. Her maiden name was Miss Ellen C. Wolf and she married Hiram P. Heiges who died a year ago and who was an undertaker in Cashown for 25 years and a tax collector for several terms. The funeral will be held on Sunday morning at 9 a. m., services by Rev. D. T. Koser and interment at Ficklers Church. She leaves an only son, C. A. Heiges, a clerk in the First National Bank of this place. Mrs. D. A. Mickey of Cashown is a step-sister.

MENALLEN TWP. ROAD ACCOUNT

Menallen township road account for year ending December 31, 1914. L. A. Warren, tax collector.

DEBITS.

Duplicate for 1914 \$2613.30
Outstanding tax for 1913 442.42

\$3055.72

CREDITS.

Paid to Sec. cash \$2263.98
Old orders 131.10
Allowances:
Rebate on \$1257.93 at 5 per cent 62.89
Non residents 19.12
Exonerations63
Outstanding tax 577.98

\$3055.72

DEBITS.

Received from former Treas. \$1171.70
Rec'd from Board of Sup. \$232.61

\$1404.31

CREDITS.

Orders paid \$2263.98
Bal. on hand 415.28

\$1404.31

DEBITS.

Cash from collector \$2263.98
Orders from collector 131.10
Orders from Treas. 3389.03
Cash from State Forestry Dept. 100.24
Cash from State Highway Dept. 176.86
Cash from two notes disc. at Bendersville Nat. Bank ... 700.00

\$7361.21

CREDITS.

Orders paid as follows:
Maintenance
Labor (less \$1.68 overpaid and returned) \$2241.67
Supervision
Roadmasters 546.80
Snow-labor 144.55
Materials
Lumber 312.17
Cement 12.18
Gravel 2.00
Dynamite 8.32
Permanent Improvements
Culverts 108.54
Labor 434.92
Tools and Machinery
New tools 112.02
Repairs 19.14
Fees
Compensation of col. 59.42
Compensation of auditors (for 1913 audit) 6.00
Compensation of attorney for 1914... 10.00
Compensation of Justice of the Peace (acknowledged mts) 1.50
Miscellaneous
Allowances
Widow dues 23.60
Watering troughs 12.00
Books and stationery 16.95
Hardware 4.21
Expense supervisors attending convention of supervisors 10.63
Fence on two corners and renewals 20.00
Total \$7361.21

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$125,860.92
Overdrafts, unsecured 25.32
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 24,300.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks) including premium on same 17,250.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank less amount paid 350.90
Banking house, \$3870.36; furniture and fixtures \$308.08 4,678.44
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 1,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities 5,027.00
Due from banks and bankers other than above 556.33
Outside checks and other cash items, \$460.88; fractional currency, \$78.82 539.70
Notes of other Nat. Banks 820.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Specie 5,175.85
Legal-tender notes 800.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation) 1,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer 700.00

Total \$188,342.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund 5,500.00
Undivided profits \$490.73; Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid \$155.90 334.83
Circularized notes \$15,000; Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit \$700 14,300.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check \$21,391.02; Certified checks \$39.19; Cashier's checks outstanding \$56.22 21,486.34
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days \$570,168; Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice \$80,109.76 650,277.76

Total \$188,342.56

REPORT

Of the condition of the Gettysburg National Bank, at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$694,535.29
Overdrafts, unsecured 1,815.69
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 145,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings 7,024.50
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks) including premiums on same 351,568.47
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank \$15400.00 Less amount unpaid 12848.50
All other stocks, including premium on same 2,462.50
Banking house \$46,500; furniture and fixtures \$8,500 55,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 10,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities 9,629.04
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities 15,423.26
Due from banks and bankers (other than above) 28,092.13
Outside checks and other cash items \$461.87; fractional currency \$293.77 855.14
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank 1,329.29
Notes of other national banks 1,470.00
Federal Reserve notes 250.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Specie 25,826.80
Legal-tender notes 10,850.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation) 7,250.00

Total \$1,870,532.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$145,150.00
Surplus fund 110,000.00
Undivided profits \$527,778.88 Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid \$18,000 509,778.88
Circularized notes \$14,000; Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit \$7,000 7,000.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check \$1,329,291.02; Certified checks \$39.19; Cashier's checks outstanding \$56.22 1,329,386.34
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days \$1,329,291.02; Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice 700,000.00 2,029,291.02

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Of the condition of the National Bank of Arendtsville, at Arendtsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$125,860.92
Overdrafts, unsecured 25.32
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 24,300.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks) including premium on same 17,250.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank less amount paid 350.90
Banking house, \$3870.36; furniture and fixtures \$308.08 4,678.44
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 1,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities 5,027.00
Due from banks and bankers other than above 556.33
Outside checks and other cash items, \$460.88; fractional currency, \$78.82 539.70
Notes of other Nat. Banks 820.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Specie 5,175.85
Legal-tender notes 800.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation) 1,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer 700.00

Total \$188,342.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund 5,500.00
Undivided profits \$490.73; Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid \$155.90 334.83
Circularized notes \$15,000; Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit \$700 14,300.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check \$21,391.02; Certified checks \$39.19; Cashier's checks outstanding \$56.22 21,486.34
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days \$570,168; Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice \$80,109.76 650,277.76

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LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$145,150.00
Surplus fund 110,000.00
Undivided profits \$527,778.88 Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid \$18,000 509,778.88
Circularized notes \$14,000; Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit \$7,000 7,000.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check \$1,329,291.02; Certified checks \$39.19; Cashier's checks outstanding \$56.22 1,329,386.34
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Banking house \$46,500; furniture and fixtures \$8,500 55,0

Professional Cards

J. Donald Swape
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Crawford Building, Balto. St.

Chas. B. Stouffer, D.D.S.
DENTIST, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Second Floor of Star and Senate Building, Balto. St.

John D. Keith
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

S. S. Keely
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Star and Senate Building, Balto. St., over Cash Store.

Charles E. Stable
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square. All legal business entrusted to him. Office of Balto. St., opposite Court House.

Wm. McSherry, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office of Balto. St., opposite Court House.

Donald P. McPherson
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office second floor of Star and Senate Building, Balto. St. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.

Wm. McClean and **Wm. Arch. McClean**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Law offices in Compiler Building, Balto. Street, a few doors above Court House on opposite side of street.

J. L. Williams
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Centre Square.

Wm. Herch
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court House.

J. L. Butt
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
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STRABAN TOWNSHIP ROAD ACCOUNT

Robt. D. Myers, Treasurer, in account with the board of road supervisors of Straban township.

Reed, from former Treas.	\$373.83
Tax for 1912	34.05
Tax for 1913	97.56
Tax for 1914	2647.39
License	60.60
From State	159.83
Total	\$3592.34

RESOURCES.

Outstanding tax	\$1684.78
Due from W. D. Brown	1999.64

LIABILITIES.

Due state on Macadam road	\$5976.23
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We, the undersigned, auditors of Straban township, have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

WM. F. SHUE
S. CASHMAN
J. M. REINECKER
Auditors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Harry Deardorff, late of Arendtsville, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned.

JOHN A. KNOUSE,
Executor,
Arendtsville, Pa.
Or his Atty.,
Wm. & Wm. Arch. McClean.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. J. F. Mackley, late of Fairfeld Borough, Adams county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned.

ANNIE MACKLEY,
Maytown,
Lancaster Co. Pa.,
Executrix.

Western Maryland Ry.

EFFECTIVE SEPT 57th, 1914

5:50 a. m. Daily for Hanover, York, and Baltimore.
8:29 a. m. Daily except Sunday for Hanover, York and intermediate points.
10:09 a. m. Daily for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hanover, York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the West, also Elmira, N. Y.
3:44 p. m. Daily for Hanover, York, Baltimore and intermediate stations.
5:58 p. m. Daily except Sunday for Hagerstown and intermediate stations.
11:22 p. m. Daily for Hagerstown, Cumberland, Pittsburgh and the West. Also N. Y. Va. points.

EDGAR C. TAWNEY

Dealer in Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pretzels. Everything is Fresh and of the very Best.

WEST MIDDLE ST., GETTYSBURG

OLD DR. TEEB'S
Med. In. 1719 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa. 48 yrs. exp. in treating all kinds of diseases. Nerve & Blood. Dr. TEEB'S TREATMENT. Restores Health. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomach, Bile, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Prostate, Glands, Skin, etc. Dr. TEEB'S TREATMENT. Restores Health. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomach, Bile, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Prostate, Glands, Skin, etc.

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LIMPY STRUCK OIL

By BELLE MATTISON LOWRIE.

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Rather gruesome work, I should fancy," observed Mr. Ronald Dare.

"I cannot see how you can ever smile or speak above a whisper with such ominous surroundings," supplemented Miss Eva Dare, sister of the first speaker, with a pretty little shiver of dread.

She drew slightly closer to Brock Wilton as she spoke, and he was pleased with this appeal to his protection—thrilled, too, at the presence of that bright young face and the tender spirit that inspired it with truthfulness and trust.

"Dynamite is harmless as flour when handled judiciously," explained Brock, and went on to tell the visitors of the plant, of its uses and power. When they had departed he cast a lingering look after the graceful young woman who seemed really concerned in his unpleasant environment. Then, sighing deeply as though over the sepulture of a faded hope, he returned to the little stone building of which he had been given charge.

The Vulcan company quarried a form of tungsten and ground it in their great mill for distribution to a large clientele. Brock had studied chemistry and had secured his present position about a year ago. His duty was to keep up the stock and hand it out for use, and to make analyses of the various mill runs.

The position did not pay a very princely salary, but Brock was glad to accept it. He had come from the city, where he was working his way through a medical school, to find his father and mother in a deplorable condition. There had been traces of oil discovered in the district, and his father had caught the speculative fever. Brock found that he had expended all his money and had run deeply in debt to have a well dug on the little barren farm tract. Half the proposed boring work done, the old man's funds had given out, oil finding prospects generally had receded, and Brock had to pitch in to save his father's credit and support the family.

Poorly paid, the plant on a treadmill system with its manager a tyro, Brock felt that it would be hopeless to continue the pleasant friendly acquaintance of Miss Dare, the daughter of a comparatively wealthy man. He sat musing over the situation when there came a messenger from the main office of the plant.

"Mr. Boyd, the manager, wishes to see you," the newcomer informed Brock, who closed and locked the door of the powder house and was soon in the presence of his employer, whom he found pacing the floor of his luxuriously furnished office in rather a distracted way.

"Wilton," spoke the manager in his accustomed sharp and mandatory voice, "do you recall reporting a missing package of dynamite last week?"

"Perfectly," assented Brock. "Some one sneaked into the powder house while I was busy with the men, and I missed a 50-pound package of the explosive an hour later."

"No trace of the thief?"

"None. I cannot see why any one should steal dynamite, certainly none of our men, for they have all been tested to use legitimately."

"Do you think this connects with the theft?" suddenly and rather anxiously inquired the manager.

As he spoke he extended a solemn, crumpled fragment of paper to Brock. Across its face in pencil was scrawled the words:

"I got the dynamite, look up! I'm going to get erin."

"I found that pushed under the door of my office, first thing this morning," explained Boyd. "What do you think of it?"

"A crank or a sensation monger, I should say," replied Brock. "I would pay no attention to it."

"But I fear that the dynamite and the threat connect," said the manager. "You know some of the employees we have discharged from time to time have been surly, menacing and vicious."

"But nothing ever came of it," submitted Brock. "I will keep this in mind, though, and pursue an investigation."

That afternoon at quitting time, as

homeward-bound Brock was passing a drinking resort, hoots and the sight of a struggling figure attracted his attention.

A faded, wretched looking man was battling off a swarm of rough tormentors. They had pinned a card to his coat with "Kick me!" scrawled upon it, had thrown the cap of the poor fellow into a watering trough, and had huddled him about until he was half frantic, tearing his thin, threadbare clothing and tripping him over into the mud of the street.

In a flash Brock recognized him as Limpy Ted, a half-witted fellow whose father had been employed at the plant, and had met with a fatal accident in its service. The company had given his widow a meager indemnity. When it was used up she demanded that the company give her son work. This they did, but Limpy's erratic spirit could not come under the working system and they were forced to discharge him. After that Limpy hung around the works, the butt of the workmen. Some idle loiterers had been baiting him just now.

"You miserable scum!" shrieked the frenzied Limpy. "You don't know what's coming, I'll get even with you and the works, see if I don't!"

"Shame on you, men!" cried Brock, rushing forward and rescuing Limpy from his tormentors. The crowd drew back abashed, for they respected Brock, who soothingly led Limpy away from the scene and arranged his disordered attire, bought him a new cap at the nearest store, and gave him a little change.

His extreme kindness broke down all the resentment in Limpy's nature. His mood had changed and he was sobbing out his gratitude.

"You're a good friend," he said. "I won't hurt you, if I do the rest."

"Hurt nobody, Limpy," advised Brock. "In a day or two I'll try to get you some work. Stay away from the mill and forget all about your wrongs."

"You're a true friend, and I'll try," pledged Limpy brokenly and wandered away.

It was two hours later when Brock and his parents were startled by a vast rumbling of the earth and a frightfully detonating explosion.

"What was that?" gasped Mrs. Wilton in terror.

"Over in the direction of the old oil well," began her husband, but Brock was out of the house and rushing excitedly in the direction indicated before he could complete the sentence.

Less than three hundred yards of progress accomplished, Brock came across a forlorn, staggering figure. It was Limpy Ted. His face was grimed and one side of it was bleeding.

"Why, Limpy!" exclaimed Brock. "I did it!" croaked Limpy. "You were good to me, so I got rid of the dynamite."

"What dynamite?" questioned the puzzled Brock.

"That I stole from the powder house. I was going to blow up the whole plant with it. But after your kindness to me I was afraid I might hurt you. So I put temptation out of the way by dropping the stuff down that old well. It went off and nearly caught me."

"Hark!" cried Brock.

A swishing, surging unfamiliar sound struck his hearing. He ran forward to come in sight of the old well. Straight up in the air fully eighty feet a great spreading spray was shooting—Limpy Ted had "struck oil!" The dynamite had completed the work of the drill, and the Wiltons were rich.

So rich that they provided for Limpy Ted comfortably for the rest of his life. Richer than the Dares ever, and on a social basis now equal to that of the woman he loved, Brock Wilton did not hesitate to ask Eva to become his wife.

The Crop Situation.

Now that the hints on the husbanding of food have been scattered broadcast, one is reminded of those old days when watchful care was necessary to be exercised to make it go the round of the harvests. In the sixteenth century, for instance, a lean year meant sacrifices for all. A great scarcity of victuals in the seasons of 1562 and 1563 prompted a typical move of the authorities of England. Parliament then stepped in and ordered all persons of whatever degree to thresh their corn and dispose of it at once. Disobedience meant confiscation. Any stack found standing in the middle of July became the property of the government. An act thus put in force held good until succeeding harvests had balanced stocks. In addition, the authorities looked to the welfare of the coming crop. A miserly who maimed a least, broke a plow or destroyed growing corn was liable to a death punishment.

His Stock in Trade.

The nervous little man next to the car window sized up the fat man who shared the seat with him and ventured the inquiry:

"How's business?"

"Can't complain," said the other jaconically.

"What do you deal in?"

"Mother-in-laws, billy goats, the weather, silk skirts, tramps, stranded actors, candidates, politics and the like."

"What're you tryin' to do?" snarled the nervous little man. "Tryin' to kid me?"

"Nope," the fat man grinned. "The things I have named in a large measure comprise my stock in trade. You see, my dear sir, I am a professional writer of jokes and anecdotes."—Youngstown Telegram.

The Potato Habit.

Potato eating has become a habit not because potatoes contain enough nourishment to carry on life, but because they are cheap, easy to prepare and they are enough to fill up the stomach.

The potato crop is almost entirely of the Irish and though this has place in the diet it is not capable of building up strength and muscle. Constant reference is made to the hardihood of colonists and early settlers. They were not raised on a potato diet, for the potato was a luxury as late as 1800, to be served with sugar, nutmeg and mace. It is a product of more recent years, part and parcel of the struggle to keep down the living expense at the cost of the body.

This does not mean that potatoes should be eliminated from the dietary, for like every other food they have a definite mission to fulfill, but they must be used with discretion and in proper combination. Excessive use brings an inevitable trail of anaemia, obesity and auto-intoxication.—Country Gentleman.

Poisoners of Rome.

Tofana, the Italian woman poisoner of the seventeenth century, was carrying on a tradition of ancient Rome. In 331 B. C. a supposed pestilence swept the city, and many leading men were carried off. Then a slave girl gave information, and the authorities surprised twenty Roman matrons preparing drugs over a fire. Since they insisted that the drugs were not poisonous they were compelled to drink them in the Forum, and all perished. Further information having been laid, 170 matrons were condemned. In 184 B. C. a four months' inquiry by the praetor resulted in the condemnation of 2,000 persons for poisoning. There were many similar scandals, but it will always remain doubtful whether in any particular one of these ancient cases the epidemic was not really natural.—London Spectator.

Gladstone's Quick Temper.

A story is told of an encounter between Queen Victoria and Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone in an audience with the queen one day produced a list of people whom he wished to be made peers. The queen demurred and said: "I cannot create as many as this, Mr. Gladstone."

Whereupon Mr. Gladstone, who sometimes got into a temper, took the list up. The queen flushed slightly, but said nothing to Mr. Gladstone, who shortly afterward quitted the royal presence.

Some short time later Mr. Gladstone presented a new list, much shorter than the previous occasion.

The queen, without looking at it, tore it up. It was then Mr. Gladstone's turn to flush.—New York Sun.

Wonders of the Soil.

Professor W. B. Bottomley, in a lecture recently delivered at the royal botanic gardens, said that a clod of earth might seem to have no romance in it, but it was one of the most wonderful things imaginable. The soil was alive, it was a living machine, where microbes so small that 10,000,000 to 100,000,000 were contained in enough earth to cover a halfpenny were working together in a systematic way. They could not be seen and were only known by their work, and the greatest benefactors to the human race were those who promoted their activities. The wise gardener looked after their well being, for without them there would be no plant life and no human life, since all nutriment was drawn from the soil.—London Globe.

Modesty.

Dribbler—in my opinion a man who writes an illegible hand does it because he thinks people are willing to puzzle over it. In other words, he is a chunk of conceit.

Scribbler—Not always. Sometimes a man writes illegibly not because he is conceited but because he is modest.

"Modest? What about?"

"About his spelling."—London Mail.

A Step Higher.

The Deleatist—I tell you, sir, that the root of trouble of the educational system of this nation is the teacher. The Listener—But, say, ain't you a teacher yourself? The Deleatist (in dignity)—A teacher, sir? Certainly not. I am an educator!—

